

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 826
JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

To Subscribers and Agents.

The leading papers all over the country have been compelled to advance the subscription price of their dailies to 25 cents per week. White paper, which we purchased at 15 cents when our enterprise started, is now selling at 25 cents per pound which compels us to advance our rates slightly. On and after Monday, January 22, the rates for the DAILY PRESS will be as follows:

Mail subscribers, In advance, per year, \$10.00
" " " 6 months, \$5.00
" " " 3 months, \$3.00
" " " 1 " 1.00

On and after Monday, the 9th of January, the price to agents, news-dealers and newsboys, 3 cents per copy. To regular subscribers, when delivered by carriers, 25 cents per week.

We hope our patrons will see the imperative necessity for the advance, which we shall gladly take off as soon as the fall in paper will enable us to do so.

We hope our friends all over the country will send in their subscriptions at once, to begin with the new year.

News of the Day.

We are glad to see that "low prices still continue with paper dealers." The combination don't seem to work so well lately. Sales were made yesterday in New York at 19½ cents.

James Guthrie was elected to the United States Senate from this state, yesterday, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was as follows: Guthrie 65, Rousseau 56, Butler 5, Huntington 2, Anderson 1.

The Missouri Convention passed, yesterday, by a vote of 60 to 4, an unconditional ordinance of emancipation.

A formidable warlike Indian movement is on foot in the western plains. They are in strong force and moving southward from Republican river. Troops are concentrating from various points with a view to counteract their plans.

The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress for the protection of the people to Sherman, his officers and men for their gallant conduct in the late march through Georgia.

The message of Governor Parker, of New Jersey, a synopsis of which will be found in our telegraphic columns, is not what we should term a very enlightened public document.

We learn that Senator Fessenden has asked a modification of the bill so as to allow him to issue two thousand millions more of the 7-20 bonds.

The Richmond papers say that the last accounts from South Carolina state that the enemy were still in front of Hardeeville.

Gen. Dix's order to pursue rebel raiders into Canada has attracted much attention in England, and leading journals hope that it will be acted on, as it might cause trouble.

Senator Hale made a very earnest speech in the Senate yesterday against the repeal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada. Senator Sumner replied in long and very able speech, urging its abrogation.

The sessions of the Union State Convention of Representatives in Nashville are adjourned, but the weather is stormy. A great number of resolutions were offered, most of them contemplating the abolition of slavery by the Constitution, and the repeal of the act of incorporation of the bank to be submitted to the people. Every proposal for the abolition of slavery was received with applause. The discussion on the basis of voting was very bitter and exciting. East Tennessee wanted each county to have one vote, and one each hundred or fraction over fifty cast none. South Carolina, 15½; West and Middle Tennessee opposed it. After a heated debate the resolution was passed, and a violent outbreak prevented by immediate adjournment.

There was a sudden attack on the picket line of the 24 division, 6th army corps, by the rebels, in front of Petersburg, on the 9th instant, in which they succeeded in capturing nine or ten men. They were quickly compelled to retreat.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, in his annual message takes strong ground in favor of emancipation in the State. There is little hope, however, that the present Legislature will yield to his arguments.

Gold was quoted at Gallagher's Board last night at 27½.

Col. Chivington has been ordered to leave for the inhuman treatment of Indians. These are to be gathered together and kept at the Government expense for the present.

The Richmond Whig has a long account of the Burnside expedition. It acknowledges that Breckinridge was surprised and defeated, and that immense damage was done the salt works, &c.

Lord Wharncliffe has published a letter in which he replies to Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Allen, in which he receives contributions. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says that the Southern ladies in England carried out the movement almost entirely. He says that Northern peers disprove Mr. Seward's assertion that the prisoners suffered no privations.

The Cincinnati Commercial on Governor Andrew.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, opens his message delivered recently, as follows:

"To the blessing of almighty God, the people of Massachusetts were enabled to inaugurate a new political year, under the circumstances in which the victories of the past, blended with bright and well-grounded hope for the future, assure the early return of National Peace, the firm establishment of order, and auspicate the lasting glory of the Republic."

The Commercial seems to think that Gov. Andrew has coined a new word. This is a mistake. Auspicate has been used a long time. Philomen Holland uses it in his translation of "Livy and Plutarch," in 1656. Ben. Johnson used it, and Burke used it beautifully in his "Reflections on the French Revolution."

The rebels are rebuilding the railroads destroyed by Sherman in Georgia. As iron is not to be had, they are using wooden rails, fastened to the ties with wooden pins. Lead is so scarce in the Confederacy that they are cutting off sinkers in Richmond to cast into bullets.

The rebel admirals have not, during the war, been so remarkable for their fleets as for their fleetness.

The soldiers under Sherman in Georgia, and Thomas in Tennessee, have lately sent home \$50,000 of their pay.

Families of Enlisted Slaves.

The joint resolution enfranchising the families of slaves who have enlisted in the U. S. Army has passed the Senate by a handsome majority and has a very respectable prospect of winning votes enough to carry it through the House. The measure has a greater percentage of justice in proportion to its policy than any that has thus far been adopted respecting the negro problem. If there be a God of justice in this universe, it must be wise for nations to adapt their legislation to the beliefs of justice, even against the dictates of apparent policy. For faith in principles is the substitute to a finite intelligence for an indefinite range of vision that discerns the remote and ultimate consequences of acts. And such faith imparts the conviction that no iniquities can yield anything but disaster and ruin to the perpetrators in the long run. It is wise, then, in a very humane and politic sense to build governmental structures not less than individual lives on the Rock of Ages.

But it is the very consumption and climax of folly to reject justice willy-nilly when no self-interest is to be gained thereby, to barter it for the transient gratification of malice or prejudice. Yet this is precisely what the negative votes on this resolution will stand for. There is but one State that is entitled by direct interest in the case to make any objection to the measure; namely, Kentucky. But even the pro-slavery party of Kentucky concedes that slavery is already "effete and burdensome." And those owners who stood last spring tip-toe with expectation, waiting for the head-over-heels proclamation of the Governor urging resistance to the enlistment of negroes, on finding that the proclamation didn't make its appearance, and the enlisting business did, were among the first to hustle off the families of these slaves who enlisted, declaring that "the women and children" were an unmitigated burden. The first camps of rendezvous and instruction for colored soldiers in the State were accordingly swarming with these families.

In some cases they had followed the men of their own accord escaping from some by stealth. In others and numerous ones, they were driven off in penitance and spite by their owners.

It is now admitted on all hands that these families are utterly worthless as property. No interest whatever can be suberved by attempting to retain them as such. And if those owners who affect to be shocked and grieved at the inhumanity of sending these women and children—were an unmitigated burden, the first camps of rendezvous and instruction for colored soldiers in the State were accordingly swarming with these families.

The object of a tax laid by the Federal Government, in the present condition of the country, is to bring money into the treasury in order to defray the necessary public expenses. A tax laid for any other purpose, a tax which brings nothing into the treasury, and the only effect of which is to import an important and necessary article of general consumption dear, is simply a piece of wanton legislative cruelty. So far as it goes it is an act of despotic power exercised by the Government at the expense of the entire nation.

The LADIES' KENTUCKY UNION AND SOCIETY wish to inform the public that Mr. Philip Speer is the only person authorized to collect money for them.

From the New York Post.

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The indirect tax laid by Congress on printing paper is of this character. It was unquestionably laid in the honest expectation that it would produce some income to the Treasury. It brings in nothing. It is a barren measure, except to the paper makers. It makes printing paper excessively artificial, and makes the price of printing paper exorbitant. It is forced into the market by the import of paper into the face of a duty of twenty per cent, on the value of the commodity, payable in gold, and accordingly all competition is excluded. The owners of paper mills in this country, with this advantage of the consumer in their hands, can make their own prices for paper, and defy the grumblers.

It becomes the duty of Congress to interfere in this matter, and protect the people against the paper makers. The members now see that it operates as a prohibition on printing paper, and makes the price of printing paper exorbitant. It is forced into the market by the import of paper into the face of a duty of twenty per cent, on the value of the commodity, payable in gold, and accordingly all competition is excluded. The owners of paper mills in this country, with this advantage of the consumer in their hands, can make their own prices for paper, and defy the grumblers.

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THE DAILY PRESS

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements. See our terms, on first page.

OUR AGENTS.

S. S. Tracy, New York.
J. E. Everett, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. B. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.
J. D. Follett, New York.
J. S. Bowles, Bowling Green, Ky.
John Bowles, Louisville, Ky.
Cone, Tunnell & Co., No. 445, Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
Fowle & Co., New York, Bookman street.
H. O. Sternberg, Jeffersonville.

WEBSTER OR WORCESTER.

To the party getting up a Club of fifty subscribers to the WEEKLY PRESS, we will, on receipt of the hundred dollars, (the club rate,) present a copy of Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—The dead body of a man named Patrick Welsh, was found yesterday morning about seven o'clock, lying at the bottom of a stairway leading to the second story of a building on Second street, between Washington and Water. When the fire bells rang, about one o'clock, he got up and went out, and was not seen again by his family till found at the foot of the stairs, dead. It is supposed he returned between four and five o'clock, and in making his way up the stairs, slipped and fell, causing injuries from which he died almost immediately. The bruises on the body go to confirm this belief. An inquest was held by Coroner Gill, and a verdict rendered in accordance with what is here stated. He leaves a wife and a child.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS AT OWENSBORO.—The Evansville Journal, of Tuesday, learns from gentlemen direct from Owensboro that eighty guerrilla thieves, under the infamous and notorious Davidson and Collier, entered that place on Saturday and levied a forced contribution of \$400.

Rebel sympathizers endeavored to raise the money, but failed, when the thieving scoundrels broke into stores and helped themselves to the amount of \$2,000 to \$2,500 worth of goods.

We hope and believe this state of things will come to a perfect and perpetual end in the capture and destruction of the prowling gangs of thieves who now infest that region.

At a called meeting of the citizens of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, for the purpose of organizing and appointing Committees to collect money, and to correct the enrollment of the said Wards, and to fill the quota by volunteering, Esq. Geo. T. Bell was appointed to the chair, and Mr. Phil. T. German Secretary. The following Committee was appointed for the drafting of a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of a Draft Club:

First Ward—John Ehrmann.
Second Ward—Henry Klipp.
Third Ward—Philip Schillinger, Christian Gindl.
Fourth Ward—Jacob Pfister.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, the case of Hampton Prentiss, Jas. Thompson, Martha Bodine and Sally Watson, charged with the murder of Casper Schrader, on the 19th of July last, in an alley between second and third street, near the river, came up. Martha Bodine was discharged on a *not guilty*. It was decided to give Sally Watson and the two men separate trials, and the trial of the former was postponed until to-day. Prentiss and Thompson were tried but the verdict has not yet been announced. The jury retired for a short time, and returned and asked for instructions. Judge Muir explained to the jury the difference between murder and manslaughter. They returned to the Court room again with a verdict only in the case of one of the prisoners, and were again sent back.

The cases of the following named persons are set for trial to-morrow: John Boice, grand larceny; Sally Watson, murder; Anna and Mary Blay, murder; Thomas Knott, manslaughter; R. Green, stabbing.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Charles F. Thompson and Wm. C. Perkins, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, Continued.

Silas Brown, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Fined \$5 and \$200 security for good behavior for six months.

Thos. McGuire, stealing a pair of pants from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Peter Lust, stealing pistols, &c., from same place. Continued.

John Keenan, stealing pillows and shirts from the Galt House. Continued.

Timothy Hunt, stealing clothing. Bailed in \$200 to answer.

Peter Smith, stealing a box of tobacco. Bailed in \$200 to answer.

Kate Griffin and Mary Wash, stealing bedclothes from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Christ Higgins, stealing a broad-axe at the fire. Continued.

John Weber, stealing a can of fruit, razor, &c., at the Galt House. Continued.

George Turner, stealing four bottles wine and a silver spoon. Continued.

Mike O'Brien, stealing wine and other articles. Continued.

A negro named Hunsford, stealing a lot of cigars at the fire. Continued.

Daniel J. Neisner, stealing clothing from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Thos. J. Wilson, same offense. Continued.

Jacob Pope, same offense. Continued.

Patrick Doyle, same offense. Continued.

Michael Sheban, same offense. Continued.

Henry Wm. Bradford, same offense. Continued.

Hiram Price, same offense. Continued.

Ed. Carroll, same offense. Continued.

James Sullivan, same offense. Continued.

Patrick Moran, stealing cigars worth over \$200. Continued.

Milton Thomas, stealing blankets from the Galt House. Continued.

Timothy Sullivan, stealing a box of wine from same place. Continued.

Thos. Wilson, a suspected felon. Continued.

Two peace warrants were disposed of.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.—Two thousand old papers, in perfect order, for wrapping paper, for sale at the PRESS OFFICE.

ATTENTION.—The citizens of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards are requested to meet at Schwab's Exchange, on Jefferson street, above Hancock, to consult further about the pending draft.

Burning of Galt House.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Several Persons Perished in the Flames.

Ordinance of Emancipation Passed in Missouri.

Debate on the Reciprocity Treaty in the U. S. Senate.

Formidable Hostile Indian Movement.

Hood's Army at Corinth, Miss.

English Views of Gen. Dix's Order

Message of Governor Parker, of New Jersey.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—The message of Gov. Parker, received to-day, says that the State is out of debt; that the State claims for its advances to the United States a balance of \$40,000. The Governor thinks there would be much better results of feeling if the State had been allowed to keep its money in the local States, who expressed their dissent from the policy of the national administration, if it was generally understood that they could oppose the policy of the administration and still be friends of the Government and steadfast supporters of the Union.

The Galt House was owned by a stock company, called the Galt House Company. The building was insured for \$100,000. The lessees of the house, Throckmorton & Anderson, had their furniture and stock insured for \$30,000. Their loss, it is thought, will be small. The actual loss by the fire is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000. It is impossible now, however, to make anything like a correct estimate of the actual loss.

Gill & Mullin, who occupied the room in the corner of the Galt House, as a clothing store, estimate their loss at from \$3000 to \$4000—principally by petty thieves, who were on hand in strong force. A great many of them were arrested and taken to jail.

Most of the boarders and guests of the house lost their baggage.

It is thought by many that the fire originated in or near the elevator, which is worked by steam. It is also believed by very many that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

There were many painful rumors current yesterday morning of persons having perished in the flames. It seemed quite probable that persons had thus terribly perished, as the house was full strangers and the flames spread so rapidly that but little time was given to arouse the sleepers. These rumors were reduced to a dreadful certainty about four o'clock in the afternoon, by the discovery of the charred remains of a human being in the ruins of the building. They were discovered by a black man who was working among the brick and debris of the burnt building. Nothing but the head and upper part of the thorax, or breast, and right shoulder remained. These were taken by Mr. T. T. Taylor to the office of Dr. Cummins on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, who examined them and pronounced them the remains of a human being. They were discovered by a black man who was working among the brick and debris of the burnt building. 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Summary of News by Saturday Evening's Dispatches.

Rebel Papers on Stoneman's Raid—They blame Jeff. Davis for late disasters—Rejoicing over the Wilmington affair—Effect of General Butler's Removal—Suffering in the Shenandoah Valley—Rebels Foraging in Southwest Virginia—Proceedings in the Rebel Congress—The Effort to make Gen. Lee Dictator—St. Albans Raider's Trial Proceeding.

New York, Jan. 10.—Late rebel news-papers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Generals Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillies in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and so damaging to the enemy's supply of salt and food stores, and a vast amount of property, though an effort is made to represent the extent of injury as much less than it really is. It cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great, and derives some consolation from the fact that the Yankees have now done all the harm in that region.

The rebel Senate, on the 6th inst., adopted a resolution of thanks to their Indian allies of the Cherokee nation.

The Richmond papers are still indulging in glorifications over the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. Gen. Butler is said to still alive and in a place of security, and his early recovery is anticipated.

In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel newspapers, in which Jeff. Davis's meddling is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters, some of them in their defense assail General Lee as the Merlot.

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says: All in camp, except the General himself, appear greatly surprised at his removal. It was inquiry why it was not sooner made. The answer is that was that General Ord, who temporarily succeeds General Butler, was absent, and the authorities only awaited his return.

General Butler received the order about half-past eleven o'clock Sunday forenoon, and before three o'clock P. M. he had made all his final preparations, turned over the army to his successor, and taken his departure for the North.

The Herald's Shenandoah correspondent says the inhabitants are suffering from the scarcity of food and that the rebel troops are not supplied with them, rendering their condition still more deplorable.

No new active military movements of importance have taken place recently in the Valley.

The Herald's Springfield (Missouri) correspondent says the Union garrisons have been relieved in all points south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Ark., by order of Gen. Canby.

The Georgia Recorder says the Georgia Legislature will be reassembled as soon as the State House can be repaired.

The Alabama Journal adjourned after amending the revenue laws, awaiting for the support of indigent families of soldiers, clothing for Alabama soldiers who are prisoners, and for deficiencies in the Treasury.

The two Houses could not agree upon a Miller Bill, and could not be adjourned after the Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the House insisted on certain exemptions. Joint resolutions were adopted and the reconstructions were passed.

The Sentinel contains an account of a raid on the exterior of southwestern Virginia, where it says, the people are disloyal, and the mountain passes are infested with bushwhackers and swamp dragons. It is very rich grass country, and abounds with fine live stock. They secured 500 head, and undoubtedly made the property.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Fessenden has asked no modification of the law so as to allow him to issue two thousand millions more of the 7-20 bonds.

The vote on the constitutional amendment bill will be postponed for several days to allow full debate.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: A leading peace democrat, who has taken a prominent part in the peace movements during the late election, and who have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond, and will be probably heard of there soon.

The Lower House of the rebel Congress has been engaged for several days in discussing the question of the consolidation of the army. It appears to generally admit that a consolidated army is necessary for consolidation, but the debate on the adoption of the plan is a perfect hitch in regard to the question whether officers for consolidated organizations shall be elected by the men or by Gen. Lee.

Mr. Miller of South Carolina, backed by most of the fathers of the rebellion, voted to make Lee dictator by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire army. The movement was opposed by other members, who favor opposition.

New York, January 11.—In the Woods, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 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